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## Hawaiian Gazette.

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W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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## GREECE REPLIES

Government Has Desire to Main-  
tain Peace.

### BELIEVES PROPOSALS WILL FAIL

Anarchy and Calamity  
Will Follow.

Moral Duty Forbids Abandonment  
of Crete—Appeal to Gener-  
osity of Powers.

ATHENS, March 8.—The reply of  
Greece to the powers was finally drafted  
this morning, and sent to the foreign  
legations this afternoon. The Cabinet  
sat all night in council, the Ministers not  
returning to their homes until after day-  
break today. The reply after acknowledg-  
ing the receipt of the identical notes  
of the powers, and recognizing the ex-  
treme gravity of the possible results  
round up in the situation, proceeds as  
follows:

"The Government of His Majesty, King  
George, having examined with the closest  
attention the notes of the great powers, and  
the great powers are agreed, believes it adequate  
to submit to the powers its own  
opinion on the measures proposed by  
the foreign powers, which is the outcome  
of long experience and profound knowl-  
edge of the Cretan situation."

"Moved profoundly by the sentiments  
animating the powers and their solic-  
itude for the general peace, the Greek  
Government, however, declines to do so,  
because Greece also has an ardent desire to  
contribute to the maintenance of peace and  
to preserve from complete ruin the  
island, so long and sorely tried and so  
often deceived."

"We believe that the proposals will un-  
fortunately fail to respond to the nobler  
intentions which inspired it and will  
affect the same fate as many previous  
arrangements."

"The report then refers to six previous  
insurrections in Crete and argues the  
unlikelihood that the present proposals of  
powers will terminate a state of rev-  
olution. It continues:

"'Anarchy will ravage the country, fire  
and sword in the hands of blind fanat-  
icals will decimate a people who do not  
deserve such a fate. In the face of such  
a prospect, the Cretans will be compelled  
to submit to the other Greek provinces,  
and to hand her back to Greece, to whom  
she has properly belonged since Cape Matapan  
was President.'

"In the presence of the recent  
events, the burning of the towns of  
Canea and the frightful anguish of the  
Cretans exposed to and menaced by the  
boundless fury of the Mussulmans, our  
whole country was torn with remorse for  
its own possible share in the misery of  
others. It continues:

"'It was this way that the trouble oc-  
curred,' said Captain Luttrell yesterday.

"The natives are half Spanish and half  
South American. At first they  
would have been the other Greek provinces,  
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exports to the islands were valued at \$21,668,062, while our imports were valued at \$43,535,942. In the nine years still, a wonderful increase is shown, and from 1884 to 1893, inclusive, our exports to the islands were of the value of \$22,491,432, while their exports to us amounted to \$46,323.

It is true that during the twenty-seven years whose figures I have just quoted, the islands took from this country goods valued at \$90,891,675, while they found a market in our country for goods valued at \$100,229,625. This is undoubtedly a vast difference in the value of what they sent us and what we sent them, but this discrepancy is due entirely to the law of supply and demand. For while the islands have risen from an annual average of \$46,323 to an annual average of \$136,716 in the anti-treaty days to a present average annual amount of \$16,629,625, it is also true that one exports to the islands have risen from an annual average of \$46,323 to an annual average of \$136,716.

That the increase of our exports to the Hawaiian Islands does not keep pace with the increase of imports to the islands is due to this simple fact. That in the one case the purchasers number 65,000, while in the other case the purchasers number 30,000. IT ALMOST SEEMS TO ME SHAMEFUL TO TALK OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS HAVING THE BEST OF THE BARGAIN. I cannot help quoting here an extremely pertinent and valuable statement to which I call the attention of those Senators who look upon the trade with the Hawaiian Islands as they claim no one side.

That while the total value of all imports from everywhere into the Hawaiian Islands during the past year was \$10,000,000, in their statistical statement, was \$7,429,625, of this amount \$5,291,479 came from the United States: \$1,201,23 from the United Kingdom: \$34,145 from Germany: and \$359,825 from all other countries. The total value of goods taken from this country goods amounting to \$3,149,177 in excess of what they took from all other countries of the world combined. As a matter of fact, the Hawaiian Islands would take from us what we want, stem and scrap which they require, and it has only been by the extreme energy of the representative of Great Britain, and by the wonderfully merciful and benevolent action of our government that those countries have succeeded in any kind of business foothold on the islands.

As we have seen, the entire population of the islands is only a tribe over 50,000, and they raise everything in the nature of supplies; in a word, as purchasers they take from us all they can. Where too, we come to consider how much other countries buy from us, we find a very instructive comparative figure. In the fiscal year 1892, the five Central American States combined took goods from us which in the aggregate were only worth \$2,627,765, whereas the entire of the Hawaiian Islands took from us; the Argentine Republic took little more than half, one export to that country being \$2,927,488. Chile was not a purchaser to an equal amount, but to a lesser extent, one export to a purchaser to the extent of \$3,057,955. Our exports to Japan amounted to but \$2,296,111, while even to China they were only \$5,621,487, while we imported from China the same time the value for which was \$1,027,765, or one-half and seven. THESE FIGURES ONLY STRENGTHEN MY OPINION THAT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS ARE A VERY GOOD PURCHASE.

The exports of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands have been a class of merchandise that has given employment to our mechanics and greatly benefited our people. We have sent them the product of the cotton lands of Georgia and Mississippi, the iron from the mines and furnaces of Alabama and Pennsylvania has been by American mechanics fashioned into machinery for crushing cane and manufacturing sugar, furnishing numberless thousands of large iron bars that is rolled in the rolling mills of Alabama, while the factories of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and other States have furnished the planes of their products and articles of implements and California, Oregon, and Washington have furnished them lumber, grain, flour, horses and mules and other live stock; and built for them their steamboats and other vessels that navigate among and around the islands.

The report shows that they have in the islands forty-two steamers and sailing vessels, and out of those forty-two vessels, the twenty-three are built in the UNITED STATES; eight were built by the Hawaiians themselves out of material furnished by our people, one was built in Japan, and the other three in Great Britain, the British being to us the benefits of building these vessels in our own country, placing the cost of them into the pockets of our American mechanics.

So much, Mr. President, in brief for our side of the question. But the Hawaiian side of the question was more beautifully and more logically presented by the distinguished Senator from Alabama than it is possible for me to present it.

To the Hawaiian Islands the solemn bond treaty has been the breath of life. The commerce of the Hawaiian Islands may be said to be the chief product of the result of the commercial relations established by treaties between the two countries of the Hawaiian Islands and the United States.

In the two years prior to the making of that treaty the Hawaiian Islands exported 69,846,760 pounds of sugar, of which 43,855,884 pounds were sent to the United States, and 2,761,725 pounds of rice, of which 2,347,491 pounds were sent to this country. In the two years following, 1885 and 1886, 20,000 pounds of sugar, of which all with the exception of 25,000 pounds were sent to this country, and 4,999,650 pounds of rice, of which only 1,538 pounds were sent elsewhere than to this country.

In fact the Hawaiian Islands for the seven years, 1885 to 1891 inclusive, exported only 9,331 pounds of sugar to all other countries than the United States, and to all other countries than the United States to all other countries in the one year 1874, and but 41,116 pounds of rice in the same seven years to all other countries as against 32,340 pounds of rice in 1874. The consequence of the one treaty, thus, it will be seen, practically with the United States and with the United States only, and I repeat, it has developed as the direct result to the treat, which is the result of the trade.

It is clear that the TRADE WOULD CONTINUE TO FLOURISH under other conditions, it seems to me, most CHIMERICAL and most IMPROBABLE. Trade is a distinct and natural outgrowth of CHANGING CONDITIONS and you CHANGE THE RESULTS. Supply and demand are two great regulators; it is true, that there can be no continued supply where there is a continued demand, and when there is an utter absence of the compensatory principle. There is NOTHING IN ALL THIS THAT OFFERS THE FAIREST VIOLENCE to the most ADVANCED IDEAS of PROGRESS. For trade is a thing and reciprocity is another. One is an individual contract and the other is a general invitation. They offer the commercial parallel of domestic chastity and promiscuous compulsion.

Another point is involved—the less elevated one of selfish interest. Apart from closing up a market and living the cold shoulder to a good customer, the absorption of the trade would result in interest and discount our own investments. There are 40 corporate and 27 unincorporated sugar plantations and mills on the islands representing an aggregate investment of \$30,000,000, and an income of \$4,250,000 or 14.7 per cent of the whole is owned by Americans. British investments, by the bye, represent 18.11 per cent of the whole, and German 6.8.

Like the unique example offered in Honolulu of the trade of a country, so I believe this is the only example in record of our monetary investments in one particular exceeding those of other nations in a foreign land, with the exception, perhaps, of our interest in Mexican railroads. Yet it is this very supremacy of interest that the Senator from South Dakota would seek to imperil, if not destroy. Again, in OUR TRADE WITH THE ISLANDS WE employ STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS, having 6,290 tons of water-tight tonnage, and GIVING EMPLOYMENT direct and indirect to ONE THOUSAND PEOPLE.

This fleet has grown up with the necessities of this branch of our international trade, and will lose its liveli-

hood by the diversion of the trade that is still in existence, and the loss of our relations. It is all very well to say that this trade need not be diverted, or that if it is the fleet can be employed in some other trade. The essence of the treaty was that it is lost as it remained in force, and that the British Government make no similar treaty with any other nation, and that the privileges and rights which under the treaty we enjoy should be ours and ours only. It is a clause of the treaty, and this clause alone which has kept the British merchant from swamping us out there as he has swamped us in every other foreign port, and the ABROGATION of the TREATY OF 1874 WILL SURELY mean our LOSS OF PRESTIGE AS PUNISHMENT FOLLOWING.

Canada and British Columbia stand ready to make a treaty with the Hawaiian Islands, and their empires have been pleading during the past year for them to make a commercial treaty, but they have declined to do so to the present time, because the contract with us, they declare, that they are not entitled to a similar proposition with any other country. But the moment it is cancelled they stand ready to do it.

On the question treated by the Senator from South Dakota as to whether the abrogation of the treaty of reciprocity, I do not propose to enter. Like every other question of diplomatic policy, there seems to be quite as much to say on one side as on the other. What appears to be indubitable evidence exists that Secretary Bayard held during President Cleveland's first administration that the session, and the treaty were co-extensive, and though the manner of concluding at things themselves can not have altered. We may construe one way in 1885-1886 and another way in 1891, but it might be as well if remembered that the process of construction, that some of the very worst of national reputations have been gained by the insistence of strong powers in exacting from weaker nations what they have been pleased to call "vested rights" as the residue of cancelled treaties. And closely in connection with this fact lies that other extremely significant fact, that the present head of the Hawaiian Government has now turned his back on the Pacific and Pearl Harbor reverts to the Hawaiian Islands on the cessation of treaty relations. The very dissonance of opinion lends additional gravity to the situation and bids us beware.

The way of abrogation, indeed, is beset with danger signals which it would be criminal to ignore. The LOSS OF THE FRIENDSHIP OF A POWERFUL, INDEPENDENT, IRREPROACHABLE INJURY TO A TREATY-POSSESSING TRADE: THE FALL OF our FRIENDS: the wretched suspicion of a powerful nation of us as a grouch against a weakling; the possible LOSS OF A STRATEGICAL POINT, as has been pointed out by the Senator from Alabama, whose serious value every head of justice was there in the suffering of these two little children? For whose sake was it? Why do the majority of the human race die in infancy and childhood? That bundle of laws and forces called "nature" has not pity nor mercy. Obey and live; disobey and perish, that's the whole story.

Then how does Mother Seigel's Syrup cure? It cures by bringing the diseased and suffering body back where nature's hand can reach it. It puts the derailed couch back on the metals, it re-launches the stranded ship. The radical trouble of both Annie Alexander and Joseph Bond was of the digestion, the first (a mere baby then) having been seized with acute indigestion, and the boy having, as his father tells us, been born with a feeble stomach. Hence, in his case, the bad blood and the abscesses by which nature sought to remove it. Will parents take warning from these instances? I hope so. Watch the little ones and use Mother Seigel's Syrup whenever you see them inclined to droop or languish.

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**SHORT SESSION.**  
Health Board Meets and Decides on Several Matters.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon there were present, Dr. Emerson, who took the chair in the absence of Minister Cooper who was at the quarantine station: Drs. Wood and Day and Messrs. T. F. Lansing, C. A. Brown, Kelliopio and J. D. McVeigh.

The meat inspector's report was read and filed.

Inspector Kelliopio's report showed about 48,000 and 33,000 fish respectively, received at the market during the last two weeks.

The regular report of Kapiolani Maternity Home for the month of February was read and payment of subsidy authorized.

Report of Dr. Stuart Eldredge for February 5 to 25 read.

Application of Dr. Henry C. Watt for license to practice medicine read. Dr. Wood moved to recommend that a license be issued from the Minister of the Interior. So voted.

A matter that has been under consideration for some time was brought up. Mr. McVeigh of the quarantine station had already asked that kilimans be made for immigrants arriving at the station in order that they may have something to wear during the time their clothing and effects are being fumigated. Several samples of cloth were exhibited before the members and a blue and white pattern was adopted and 600 at 60 cents each ordered made.

Through Willie Crawford, Mark Kok Leong asked the board that he be allowed to smoke opium, his condition being such that it was impossible to do without the drug. The request was granted, with the understanding that he receive a small quantity from the Government Dispensary.

At 4 p.m. the board went into executive session.

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**PLUMP AGAINST A BIG FACT.**

It is not properly any part of my business to enforce lessons in ethics; therefore, I commonly leave that responsibility to those to whose vocation it is. But no man can continually write on the subject which constitutes the burden of these essays without now and then running plump against a mighty fact in morals. If you will be good enough to read the following short letters I will then try to show why I was moved to speak as I have spoken.

"My daughter Annie Jane," writes that young girl's mother, "now 5 years of age, was a fine, healthy child up to March, 1891, when she began to sicken and fall away. She had no appetite and every particle of food she took came up. She lost strength rapidly, and within a fortnight she was thin as a rake, being not much else than skin and bone. For days and days she laid in a half-conscious condition, scarcely moving hand or foot, and so appearance lifeless. I had a doctor attending her for four weeks, and he said the child was suffering from indigestion, yet, so far as we could see, his treatment had no effect. My husband and I, and all that saw the poor child, thought she was slowly dying, and we were almost heart-broken at the thought of losing her.

"Nothing that we gave her did the slightest good, and the child was fading away, when one day, towards the end of April, a lady called, and after seeing Annie Jane, advised us to use

Mother Seigel's Syrup. She said she had known the lives of many children saved by this medicine who were down with the same complaint. I hurried to get a bottle from Mr. Routly, the chemist, in Susan's Road, and began giving it in small doses. In less than 24 hours the child began to eat, the sickness stopped, and we could see a change for the better. We kept on giving the Syrup, and in two weeks Annie was well as ever, and fast getting back her flesh. Since that time—now four years ago—she has never been ill. We consider that Mother Seigel's Syrup saved her life. You can publish this statement and refer anyone to me. (Signed) Mrs. Annie Alexander, 35 Melbourne Road, Eastbourne, August 1st, 1895."

"My son Joseph," writes Mr. Joseph Bond of Salter's Green, Mayfield, Sussex, "was never strong. He did not come on like other children. He was weakly, sickly and puny. He ate but little, and was usually in pain until he vomited most of it up again. Nothing gave him strength. In February, 1894, his feet and ankles began to fester. Next three abscesses formed on his neck and under the chin, making deep holes. He was merely skin and bone. The abscesses seemed to be exhausting his life's blood. He was in a doctor's care five months, but got no better. From July, 1894, he had four months' treatment at the Tunbridge Wells Hospital, without benefit. The doctors gave him medicines and cod-liver oil, but nothing strengthened him.

"In December, 1894, I concluded to take the case into my own hands, and gave him a medicine that had cured my wife—Mother Seigel's Syrup. To our astonishment and delight he began to improve in a few days. He could eat, and was stronger for it. We kept giving him the Syrup, and he grew better every day. The abscesses soon healed, and he is now a fine, healthy boy, 9 years old, and strong for the first time since he was born. Publish this letter if you wish and refer inquirers to me. (Signed) Joseph Bond, July 26th, 1895."

What, now, is that mighty fact in morals? Ask yourself the question. What justice was there in the suffering of these two little children? For whose sake was it? Why do the majority of the human race die in infancy and childhood? That bundle of laws and forces called "nature" has not pity nor mercy. Obey and live; disobey and perish, that's the whole story.

Then how does Mother Seigel's Syrup cure? It cures by bringing the diseased and suffering body back where nature's hand can reach it. It puts the derailed couch back on the metals, it re-launches the stranded ship. The radical trouble of both Annie Alexander and Joseph Bond was of the digestion, the first (a mere baby then) having been seized with acute indigestion, and the boy having, as his father tells us, been born with a feeble stomach. Hence, in his case, the bad blood and the abscesses by which nature sought to remove it. Will parents take warning from these instances? I hope so. Watch the little ones and use Mother Seigel's Syrup whenever you see them inclined to droop or languish.

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**CALIFORNIA PIGEONS.**  
New Organization Formed to Unite Interests.

The Chronicle says that the admirers of the carrier pigeons have practically formed a new organization. At the last meeting of what was known as the Pacific Coast Pigeon Society and the California Homing Club a new name was chosen, and after a length discussion, a new constitution and by-laws were adopted. The membership of the club has doubled in the last few months.

It was at the annual meeting of the two clubs that they were made one and after a length discussion, a new constitution and by-laws were adopted. The membership of the club has doubled in the last few months.

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## FOOD FOR INDIA

Lord George Hamilton Sends  
Thanks to Americans.

## ALL CLASSES ARE TOUCHED

Canada and United States  
Liberal With Gifts.

Famine Makes No Discrimination  
Between Rich and Poor.  
Friends Wanted.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, has furnished the following exclusive statement to the Associated Press:

"The people of India of all classes and the mother country, from Her Majesty downward, are much touched with the sympathy and liberality shown by the United States and Canada toward the Queen's subjects in India who are now suffering from famine. Already large sums have been sent from Canada, and contributions of wheat and maize have been promised from the United States, and further assistance is understood to be contemplated."

The Central Relief Committee of India report that they can make better and more prompt use of gifts of money than of contributions of grain, valuable as the latter are, to enable those now receiving relief to start afresh at the end of the famine, which is one of the avowed objects of the relief fund. Money is essential to the central local committees, on which serve philanthropic men of all races and faiths, including American and European missionaries. They administer the funds, bestowing great personal care and diligence in making the moneys received go as far as possible in relief and help, outside of the bare subsistence wage or dole, which the Government is dispensing to those who would otherwise starve. In every famine district there are a large number of respectable persons who fear losing caste and die rather than seek publicly for Government aid. To these help can only come through the relief committees, and great good has already been done in this direction since the committees were formed."

BOUGHT FLOUR IN OREGON.  
Russian Troops in Siberia Eat American Grain.

The Chronicle says that California merchants have lost another heat in the race of competition, and one of the largest orders for flour for the foreign trade that have been sent to America in a long time has gone to Oregon.

An agent of the Russian Government recently came to this coast to purchase supplies for the large body of troops that the Czar maintains in Eastern Siberia, and applied first to San Francisco merchants. For some reason, presumably because prices did not suit, he did not place the order here, but proceeded to Portland, where he bought a large quantity of the material for manufacturing the staff of life.

It is understood that the amount purchased will require several ships to land it at its destination. The American ship Snow and Burgess, which recently brought a cargo of coal from Newcastle, New South Wales, was the first ship chartered to carry the flour, and she will sail shortly with 36,000 fifty-pound bags of flour and a large quantity of potatoes, also bought in Oregon.

SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT.  
New Title Bestowed by United States Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—Congress has acted on the suggestion of President-elect McKinley and changed the title of the office now held by Mr. Thurber, and soon to be held by Mr. J. Addison Porter, from that of Private Secretary to the President to that of Secretary to the President.

When Mr. Hamilton Fish was Secretary of State he once took Senator Hawley to task for speaking of the private secretary to the President as secretary to the President, telling him that the Secretary of State was the secretary to the President, under the traditions of the Government, and that nobody else could properly have that title.

The change was made by the Senate in the Legislature, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill and the House has now acquiesced in the amendment. The salary was left at \$5,000.

PINGREE STAYS IN OFFICE.  
End of Novel Suit to Oust Detroit's Governor-Mayor.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 27.—The suit brought by D. W. Moreland, member of the board of public works, to oust Mayor Pingree from office, was decided in favor of the governor-mayor today. Moreland's contention was that when Pingree became governor he vacated the office of mayor.

The court did not touch upon this point, but held that Moreland, as a private citizen, had no right in court and should have brought his suit in the name of the attorney general. The case will be taken to the supreme court.

## COLOMBIA FOR PEACE.

Hopes to Settle Nicaraguan Question Amicably.

PANAMA, March 4.—El Mar Curio publishes an official dispatch from Bogota, signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in relation to the territorial dispute with Nicaragua. The dispatch says:

"Not only has the Government of Colombia up to the present time not considered the question of armed aggression, but it has been confident that the dispute with Nicaragua could be settled in a more amicable way. It is

not the desire of the Government to disturb the peace of this country or to upset the harmony existing in international relations."

The press of both countries for some time has been filled with bitter articles and this official statement is designed, it is believed, to place the Government on record in the matter.

ELEVATOR IN THE YELLOWSTONE  
Application to Erect One in Grand Canyon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Secretary Francis has sent a communication to the Senate in response to a resolution concerning the statement in regard to the efforts that have been made by the Grand Canyon Elevator Company to secure the right to erect a passenger elevator in the grand canyon of the Yellowstone. He says that the application of the company was at first denied on the ground that such a structure would mar the beauty of the scenery, but after visiting the park last summer Assistant Secretary Sims decided that the elevator would be a convenience, and had indicated his willingness to endorse such an application. Secretary Francis says that the application is now in Mr. Sims' hands, but has not been brought to his (Francis') attention.

NOW THEY ARE SCARED.  
Condemned Parisian Threatens to Expose Panama Affairs.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—At the Seine Assizes today there was heard the appeal of Emile Arton from the sentence of two years imprisonment imposed on him for bribery in connection with the Panama Canal scandal.

In the course of the proceedings Arton promised to explain the distribution of \$400,000 among members of the Chamber of Deputies, who were bribed to support the projects of the Canal Company.

There was much excitement in the Chamber of Deputies when it was learned that Arton proposed to make a full confession of his dealings with certain of the members.

AGAIN GRINDING SUGAR.  
Cuba Plantations Busy in Spite of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—Señor de Lome, the Spanish Minister, has received the following telegram from the President of the Chambers of Commerce, of Havana:

"The sugar plantations of the larger manufacturing districts are grinding cane. Railroads and telegraphic communication are regular."

HERNANDEZ.  
The larger sugar-producing districts of Cuba referred to are Eastern Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.  
Three Friends Forfeited to U. S. Says Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The United States Supreme Court today rendered an opinion in the case of the steamer Three Friends, seized November 7th last by Collector of Customs for the District of St. Johns, Fla., as forfeited to the United States under section 523 of the Revised Statutes known as the neutrality act. The opinion fully sustained the position of the Government reversing the judgment of the District Court for the Southern District of Florida.

TRANSVAAL COURT OBJECTS.  
LONDON, March 2.—A dispatch to the Times from Johannesburg says: In today's session of the High Court of the South African Republic the Chief Justice read a statement of the Court, signed by all the judges, expressing their regret at the action of the Volksraad, in placing the Court virtually under its control, characterizing this action as a gross encroachment upon the rights of the Court, and finally declaring the Court adjourned until June to await the voice of the people of the Republic. The adjournment of the Court will cause great inconvenience to the people.

SEVERE FLOODS IN OHIO.  
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 24.—At 9 o'clock tonight the river here was 58.8 feet, and was rising rapidly at the rate of an inch and a half an hour. Everywhere in the Ohio Valley, near here, the weather is clear and cool. Above Wheeling the Ohio River is falling at all points. In the region of the sources of the flood the streams have been going down for 12 hours and the danger is past. No less than \$1,000,000 loss and damage to lumbermen and farmers is the rough estimate to the Monongahela Valley.

IN TROUBLE OVER STAMPS.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Captain Thomas Munce, chief of the stamp division of the Post Office Department, and one of the best known officials in Washington, was suspended from office indefinitely today by Postmaster-General Wilson, on the charge of taking stamps from the department without authority. The action is the outgrowth of the investigation into the Coleman stamp case which recently figured conspicuously in New York City.

SULTAN IS CYRENTAL.

LONDON, March 2.—The Athens correspondent of the Times learns on good authority that the Sultan regards the Cretan imbroglio with cynical satisfaction. He is glad to be relieved of a troublesome responsibility. He recently remarked, while rubbing his hands gleefully: "The powers appear to be getting on well with their protege."

TROUBLE IN ASIA MINOR.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople says: A deplorable state of anarchy reigns in Asia Minor. The Redifs and Kurds are harrying the Armenians right and left without hindrance from the authorities.

It is reported that the rector of a well-known Episcopal church in Saginaw, Michigan, has decided to go on the stage and play in Shakespearean roles.

In the...  
Rain Storm

the man got very wet. The wetting gave him a cold. The cold, neglected, developed to a cough. The cough sent him to a bed of sickness. A dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, taken at the start, would have nipped the cold in the bud and saved the sickness, suffering, and expense. The household remedy for colds, coughs, and all lung troubles, is

## Ayer's

Cherry  
Pectoral.

PREPARED BY  
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,  
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Exhibitions.

**BEWARE OF CHEAP IMITATIONS.** The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:  
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY  
Limited.

TURKISH A FIG FOR A TURK  
TOWELS AS A TOWEL MAKER.

The Armenians conjured these loops of luxury. But Turkish they



are called, though most of them are made in the United States. We have various grades--any of them adding to the luxury of the bath.

After the bath, what? A bath robe. These, too, are made in the States but Turkey gets the credit. We have a few odd sizes. One of them may fit you--the price will anyhow, for they're down to almost nothing apiece.

BATH RUGS AT \$1.25  
BATH ROBES AT \$6.50  
TURKISH TOWELS \$1 A DOZEN  
BETTER ONES AT \$1.50  
LONGER AND STRONGER \$2.35  
THE VERY BEST AT \$8

SEE OUR MAUKA WINDOW.

## B. F. EHLERS &amp; CO.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED  
TOBACCO HABIT CURE NO-TO-BAC

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 200,000курс. prove its power to cure the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Make gain \$100 in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is almost guaranteed by druggists every where. Send for booklet "How to Cure Your Life Away." No-to-bac guarantees and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

CASTLE AND COOKE LTD.  
IMPORTERS  
HIGH GRADE

Lubricating  
Oils

In quality excelled by none.



ATLANTIC RED ENGINE,  
Especially adapted to Centrifugal Ma-  
chinery and High-Speed Engines.

CAPITOL CYLINDER,  
For Cylinders, Etc.

CASTOR MINERAL,  
For Steam Plows;

SUMMER BLACK,  
For Car Boxes, Etc.

## STEEL PLOWS



We carry the following line manu-  
factured by the OLIVER BROTHERS'  
PLOW WORKS:

THE C. & C. RICE PLOW;  
SIZES 5 TO 10 IN.; MADE FOR LIGHT CUL-  
TIVATING AND ALL ORDINARY USE.

THE QUEEN;  
SIZES 6, 8 AND 10 IN.; FOR EXTRA HEAVY  
WORK.

THE MONARCH;  
12 AND 14 IN.; FOR BREAKING AND HEAVY  
PLOWING.

These plows, made expressly for us,  
are well braced, strong, light, and are  
the result of careful study of planta-  
tion needs. They have met with uni-  
versal approval wherever used.

## JUST RECEIVED:

Garden  
Hose.

ALSO A NEW LOT OF

## Ice Shaves

WHICH YOU WILL FIND CONVENIENT FOR  
MAKING QUICK COLD DRINKS.



BATH RUGS AT \$1.25  
BATH ROBES AT \$6.50  
TURKISH TOWELS \$1 A DOZEN  
BETTER ONES AT \$1.50  
LONGER AND STRONGER \$2.35  
THE VERY BEST AT \$8

SEE OUR MAUKA WINDOW.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

## California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS

AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN...

Fertilizer Materials!  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, & FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. They are made in every size and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer can is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms. by

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

The Pacific Hardware Co. Ltd., have added largely to their stock of goods by late arrivals— and as always, are giving their customers full value for their money. "Universal Stoves are the best and sell on arrival. An invoice at hand and another on the way. Revere Garden Hose, "Granite", has no equal. New Ideal Sewing Mach's, are guaranteed. The Cyclone Wind mill—"Survival of the Fittest", a few years test has put competitors out of the field—orders follow faster than they can be filled. New Goods all around at Lowest Prices.

Write for Samples  
And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

## NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu.

L. B. KERR

EX S. S

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1897.

SECRETARY SHERMAN.

In looking over the personnel of President McKinley's cabinet, we find he has selected as his advisers men of recognized ability, some of them of wide reputation and most of them known as most conservative and sound thinking men. But the man who attracts the principal attention in this country is John Sherman, Secretary of State. It is to Mr. Sherman that the people of the United States will look to outline the foreign policy and upon Mr. Sherman's say-so will in some degree depend the success of annexation.

In going back over Secretary Sherman's career we find one distinguishing feature particularly prominent during his service in the Houses of Congress—he favors the action that appears to be the most expedient for the time being. In his capacity as a legislator Mr. Sherman has not been the leader who stands out prominently among his fellows; the robust character who looks far into the future, maps out the way and says: "This is right. I will lead. Who will follow?" In the first years of the Civil War we find Sherman advocating and voting for the "Crittenden resolution" which practically guaranteed slavery to the Southern States. Later Sherman was in the van that made the Crittenden resolution a dead letter and wiped slavery out of existence. Again in 1890 Sherman fathered the silver "purchase act" and in the extra session called by President Cleveland he was one of the foremost advocates of its repeal, stating that in 1890 he considered the law the best way out of the difficulty for the time being.

With the exception of his term of office under President Hayes, Mr. Sherman's career has been marked by his shifting opinions. This is not the mark of ideal statesmanship yet the fact remains that Sherman has continued in the harness year after year and has witnessed the more brilliant lights of a generation rise and set.

In looking over his past life it is readily apparent that Mr. Sherman is a man who believes there are times when statesmen must act without reference to the past and that inconsistency is not a sin. Consequently it is next to impossible to forecast what he will do as Secretary of State by looking up his past record and his attitude in various political campaigns. Realizing his declining years and the fact that he is now as near the Presidency of the United States as he ever will be, it is highly probable that Mr. Sherman will seek to make a record that will be remembered. His years of active service are few at best and the time has come when he can assert his personality much more fearlessly than when his tenure of office depended upon the people. It is safe to assume that he will seek not only to add merit to his own name, but will also seek to carry out the promises of his party and fulfill the expectations of the people who supported the leader, President McKinley.

## KING GEORGE AND CRETE.

In all these months of diplomatic bickering over the "sick man of Turkey" it has remained for Greece to fire the shot that has been heard around the world. And strange to say, after all these months devoted to the condemnation of the miserable Turkish rule, the progressive, enlightened and Christian nations of Europe have been the first to demand that the

Greeks, who alone have the courage to defy the Turk and drive him to the last ditch, shall cease their warfare and allow the "sick man" to remain undisturbed in his arrogant misrule of the island of Crete.

The courage displayed by King George in defying the assembled Powers of Europe has attracted the honest admiration and sympathy of the people of every civilized nation and the popular vote of today would be overwhelmingly in favor of King George. At the present time it is impossible to say what is the true position of the individual nations of Europe. King George has received notice in no uncertain terms that he must withdraw from Crete, and yet it seems hardly possible that he would start out upon such an aggressive campaign with no more war material at his back than can be gathered within his little realm. Certain it is that he cannot fight Europe and unless he is assured of assistance in a crisis he stands a good chance of losing his crown and being relegated to the midshipman's position which he occupied previous to his selection as the Grecian leader.

On the other hand it is possible that King George has been forced to occupy Crete to satisfy the clamor of his people resulting from their hatred of the Turk and friendship for the insurgents. Knowing that he cannot be successful he may go far enough to satisfy his people and place the responsibility for failure to further act upon the Christian civilization of Europe.

While we admit that war is to be deplored there are few people who would not view as an act of Providence an event which would result in saving the Turkish domain and relegating the Sultan and his court to the shelves of history never more to figure as active agents in the rule of any race or nation.

## THE JAPANESE CASE.

The decision of the Supreme Court, made yesterday, in the Japanese immigration matter, may be far-reaching in its consequences. Time and further reflection only will show its influence on our relations with Japan.

The policy of excluding the further immigration of the Japanese is now settled here, and we shall not discuss it at present.

The decision of the Court is, first, that these immigrants are aliens, because they have not landed here, and therefore that the right to consult and employ counsel cannot be permitted to them, under the treaty which allows resident Japanese the privilege or right to appeal to the courts. Second, that the proceedings regarding their right to land are wholly executive, and not judicial under the law, and therefore the Court will not review the decision of an executive officer. In reaching this conclusion the Court follows the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States. As the proper executive officer has decided that these immigrants are not qualified to land, his decision is final. Third, it is held that the refusal of permission to land is an executive act, and therefore, no formal notice to the immigrants of the decision is necessary. They cannot be discharged, because they have not been notified of the decision, and have not appealed. The decision of the Supreme Court is final, and we hope it is a wise one. From our own standpoint it seems to be almost necessary in order to preserve our distinct nationality.

An international question may arise out of the decision of the Court, that not until the immigrants are landed and are residents, are they entitled to the privilege of counsel and of access to the courts. Until residents, they have no rights. Art. II of

the treaty with Japan provides that the Japanese shall have "the liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes" to Hawaii, "and they may remain and trade" there. The Court holds that rights under the treaty are not acquired until there is a residence. The Japanese authorities will undoubtedly insist that the right to enter the Islands carries with it all the legal rights under the treaty, and that there is no provision by which the treaty is inoperative until the immigrant becomes a resident.

It is not quite clear how far the Court has, indirectly gone, in following the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in holding that the legislative power may override the obligation of treaties. The legislative power of the Federal Government forbids the immigration of Chinese. This was contrary to the existing treaty between the United States and China. The Supreme Court sustained the authority of the legislative branch to practically annul the treaty, under the sovereign power which a nation has to protect itself.

It may be noted that upon this decision the Executive branch at once negotiated a new treaty with the Chinese, by which the Americans were permitted to exclude the Chinese.

If our Supreme Court has, indirectly, followed this decision, and in any way impaired the obligation of our treaty with Japan, it may compel the Executive to make a new treaty with Japan, so as to avoid serious misunderstanding. We believe that the Japanese Government will act strictly in accordance with international law in any controversy.

## ADVERTISER AND ANNEXATION.

Some of the readers of the Advertiser ask only for the truth, so far as it can be obtained, regarding annexation and reciprocity matters. And some of its readers, including many sincere annexationists, really do not want the "cold facts," but wish to be "warmed up," "made to feel good," and above all things, like to be stuffed with annexation talk.

The Advertiser modifies its opinions with the change of events. What was apparently true, or probable yesterday, may be quite untrue or probable today. Six months ago the Advertiser considered Senator Perkins an unflinching friend of annexation. Today, for causes which are not openly discussed, he is opposed to it. He apparently refuses to follow the declaration of his party regarding "control" of these Islands. Of course, the taffy annexationists would like the Advertiser to say that the Senator was drunk when he declared opposition, but that when sober, he is a sincere annexationist, and will humbly apologize to President Dole.

Just after the Presidential election, the Advertiser believed that the Republican declaration of "control" would soon be made effective. Now it sees that the new Secretary of State is a man who has bitterly denounced the Reciprocity Treaty, with which annexation is interwoven. Of course, the taffy annexationists wish this paper to say: "Glorious old Sherman, he is with us." The Advertiser cannot shout with that crowd quite yet, and is therefore a pessimist. It has some special knowledge regarding the movements of the Sugar Trust, and has some fear of its enormous money power in politics. The taffy annexationists wish it to cry out that the Trust is bankrupt, and is powerless in Congress.

The Advertiser has much contempt for the opinions of people here regarding the intricate and confusing work of political machinery 5,000 miles away. It is doing its best to inform its ser-

ious and anxious readers about the situation, and it declines to be a taffy shop. It trains with men who have "enlisted for the war," and takes no interest in "three months militiamen," who are a nuisance in all wars, because they are discouraged at the sight of a little blood.

The people who control the Advertiser are thoroughly committed to annexation and a better civilization here. On these points they have put the Advertiser on shore and burned the ships behind it. In its work it needs no assistance, especially from Royalist hands covered with annexation gloves.

To the serious annexationists this paper says: There is no reason for losing courage. Beyond Perkins and Sherman and others who are disaffected is the policy of the Republican party in the matter of control. Notwithstanding the declarations of political parties it is well known that influences are often brought to bear which defeat the original purpose of the party managers.

When this paper sees antagonistic powers at work the public may depend upon it that we will not stand like dumb fools and seek to furnish a blind for facts. The Advertiser chooses to be optimistic enough to believe that the party in power is enlarging its views about foreign relations, and we believe that it will fulfill its promise to "control."

## TREATY LIMITATIONS.

The bearing of the judgment of the Supreme Court, in the Taku case, on our international affairs should be well understood by the laymen. It is not the purpose of the Advertiser to call it in question, but rather to put it in such a shape that it may be clearly understood. The Court does not give at length its reasons for the conclusions arrived at, owing, no doubt, to the need of an immediate decision. The lawyers would be glad to have had these reasons in detail, as the questions involved have not only a local but also an international aspect. The necessary brevity of the decision is therefore unfortunate.

The Court holds that the treaty provisions with Japan and other countries are not in force, so far as judicial proceedings are concerned, until immigrants, or the persons of foreign birth have landed here. Here is probably an international question. Have the Hawaiians no right, under the treaty, until they reach Japan? If a Hawaiian merchant proposes to reside in Japan, and makes preparation accordingly, and sells out his property here, is he barred out from landing in Japan because he has not got a residence there? Can the Japanese Government say to him: You have no "rights" until you land? If one of the Japanese now in quarantine is robbed by a native, what is his remedy? The Court holds that he has no "rights" under the treaty until he is a resident. But it also holds that he is not a resident until he has been admitted to the country. We suggest these queries, in order to show how readily serious questions under international law may arise. We heartily desire that the decision of the Court will stand good as international law. At the same time it will do us no harm to study on these questions.

The decision of the Court that the treaty privileges do not operate until there is a landing, raises the broad question, when do the privileges begin and where do they end? We can decide that for ourselves, but neither the United States, or Great Britain, or Japan will consider themselves bound by it, excepting so far as it has force of reasoning, and comes within the law of "amity" if it comes at all.

Rev. Henry T. Cheever died in Worcester, Mass., on Feb. 13 last, at the age of 83. About the year 1840, he traveled about the South

Seas, and published several books, among them, "The Whale and His Captors;" "The Island World of the Pacific;" "Life and Religion in the Sandwich Islands." He was a brother of the unrelenting abolitionist Rev. George B. Cheever, who was mobbed by the pro-slavery party, on several occasions. In 1845, if we remember correctly, a large coarse print was received in this town from Salem, Mass., which represented "Deacon Giles Distillery." A still was represented, and the workmen were devils, with horns, hoops and tails. These devils ran the still, gathered the rum, and put it in bottles. But the faces were those of many of the most respectable citizens of Salem. Geo. B. Cheever, the author of the picture, was a fanatic in the temperance cause, and tried in this way to help it. He was tried and convicted for libel, and was imprisoned. Among the prominent leaders of the anti-slavery movement, he took rank, with Garrison, Wendell Phillips and May.

Apropos of the discussion in various foreign journals as to the possibility of producing hybrid sugar canes by grafting and budding, H. M. Whitney, in the Planters' Monthly for March, gives facts obtained from personal experience.

While Mr. Whitney was connected with the sugar business in 1877-78 he succeeded in grafting the Lahaina cane with the common potato cane grown by natives in the uplands. The result was a superior cane for higher altitudes now known as "Whitney Cane," or "Yellow Bamboo." In this incident we find still another argument in favor of a Government experiment station. Time and again we find the advocates of new agricultural industries overwhelmed by the cry: "It can't be done." Yet every once in a while we see incidents cropping up that prove that many of these impossibilities can be accomplished. How much more might be done if the Bureau of Agriculture were given land and money to work with, thus guaranteeing systematic and progressive experiments for the direct benefit of our smaller agricultural industries.

Charles Edward Stowe, a son of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, has given public notice that he and his sisters will erect a suitable monument over their mother's grave. He also makes the following sensible request to the public: "No more useless or unsightly way of wasting money, generally speaking, is known to man than that which finds expression in the statue nuisance. There are many ways of doing honor to the memory of a person like Mrs. Stowe much more in keeping with her character. If anything is to be done, why could not money be raised to found a Harriet Beecher Stowe Scholarship at Hampton, Fisk, or Tuskegee? Such a memorial would, I know, be quite in keeping with my mother's taste, and far more useful to man and honoring to God than some brazen monstrosity scowling the unfortunate beholder out of countenance from its ugly granite pedestal. The ordinary bronze statue ought to be regarded as a terrible penalty to be inflicted only on great offenders against society, like Adam, Captain Kidd, or Benedict Arnold."

The Literary Digest, in reviewing the opinions expressed by the American press on the Arbitration Treaty, makes interesting extracts from the Irish, French, Spanish and German-American papers. Almost without exception the Irish-American papers condemn the measure from beginning to end. The French and Spanish speak in an indifferent manner, taking the position that the treaty is an experiment that there is no harm in trying. The German-American organs seem to be about evenly divided, with possibly a narrow ma-

jority in favor. There is nothing surprising in this review. To make the average Irishman believe that Great Britain can be honest in the arbitration of any matter would be to accomplish a seven days wonder. The simple fact that Great Britain is mentioned is enough to make the Irishman mad. While the French, Spanish and Germans are not lovers of Great Britain, they are not so blinded by prejudice that they cannot see some possible good coming out of general arbitration.

We give in another column a speech made by Senator Perkins of California in defense of the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty. Notwithstanding the Senator from California is reported as being at the present time an enemy of reciprocity, the statements which he made before the Senate in 1894 hold good today and we know of no good reason why Mr. Perkins should "change his views." The same line of argument taken up at the present time would show still larger sums of money flowing into American pocketbooks through the kindly medium of Hawaiian reciprocity.

## INDIA RELIEF FUND.

## W. W. HALL WILL FORWARD CONTRIBUTIONS FROM HAWAII.

W. W. Hall states that those desiring to contribute to the Indian famine relief fund can do so through the American Board. This organization is constantly receiving funds from all parts of the United States, and its agents in India see that the money is properly expended. Mr. Hall, as the American Board's representative in Hawaii will forward funds to the home office, where the money will be sent on its mission of relief to the starving inhabitants of India.

## Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles, catarrh and malaria.

## Such Cures as This Prove Merit.

"My little nephew was a plump and healthy baby until a year and a half old, then sores broke out behind his ears and spread rapidly over his head, hands and body. A physician said, the trouble was scrofula humor in the blood. The child became one complete sore. We had to restrain his hands to keep him from scratching the sores. We were induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time he had more life. He improved rapidly, his skin became entirely clear of sores and he is now a healthy child." MRS. FLORENCE ANDREWS, Clearfield, Iowa.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver, etc.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.

Wholesale Agents.

## OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

## H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

## M'KINLEY'S GIFTS

## New Appointments for Foreign Countries.

## Important Measures Not Signed by Cleveland—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Among the earliest appointments the most important already decided upon by President McKinley are the following:

John Hay, of Ohio, Ambassador to England; Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, Ambassador to France; Gen. William Draper, of Massachusetts, Ambassador to Germany; Wm. R. Merriam, of Minnesota, Minister to Austria; Chas. G. Dawes, of Illinois, Controller of the Currency (when Mr. Eckels' term expires); William M. Osborne, of Massachusetts, Consul General at London; John K. Gould, of Indiana, Consul General at Paris; Bellamy Storer, of Arkansas, possibly Minister to Mexico; William H. Halpin, of Ohio, Marshal of the District of Columbia; Colonel Russell, of McKinley's Office, rear admiral, Commissioner of Pensions; Perry S. Heath, of Indiana, an important secretaryship.

It is understood that Harrison G. Otis, proprietor of the Los Angeles Times, is slated to be Assistant Secretary of War, to succeed Gen. Joseph E. Doe.

## BILLS NOT SIGNED.

## Sundry Measures Were Pocketed by Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The "pocketed" bills of the session of Congress ending yesterday which failed to become laws, because not signed by the President, exclusive of the four great appropriation bills, were 45 in number, of which 18 were private pension and relief bills, 12 bills to correct military records of individuals and 4 were local legislation for the District of Columbia.

The measures of general importance that reached the President and failed were:

The sundry civil bill.

The agricultural bill.

The deficiency bill, which did not reach the White House at all.

The joint resolution to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases in the State of Samoa.

The act setting apart certain lands in the State of Washington, now known as the Pacific forest reserve, as public park, to be known as Washington National Park.

The act to permit the right of way through public lands for tramroads, canals, etc.

The act to repeal the timber culture act.

The act in regard to the delivery of letters in towns under certain conditions.

To require patents to be issued to land settled under the act to provide for the settlement of the peninsula of Florida.

The act to simplify the system of making sales in the Subtreasury Department of the Navy.

The act authorizing the Galveston and Great Northern Railroad Company to construct a railroad through Indian Territory.

M'KINLEY AND HIS CABINET.

## First Meeting of New Administration. Bundles of Applications for Office.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—President McKinley and his cabinet held their first formal meeting at 11 o'clock today. The meeting lasted just an hour. It was stated that no questions of importance came before the cabinet meeting, the remark being made that fortunately affairs in Cuba and Hawaii were unusually quiet at present. Huge bundles of applications for office were sent from the White House to the various departments today. They comprised some 10,000 in number and were received at Canton by Secretary Boyle. He had been hard at work on them in advance instead of waiting for the deluge of applications now coming in.

## House Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The caucus of the House Republicans on Saturday evening, the 15th inst., will lack the usual element of interest. It will be held to nominate the House official of the Fifty-ninth Congress, which will be an extraordinary session on the following Monday, and so far as can be learned, the present official list will be nominated without opposition. It was reported several weeks ago that the Illinois delegation would nominate a candidate for general-at-Arms in opposition to Mr. Russell, but the purpose seems to have been abandoned. There has been no suggestion of a candidate in opposition to Mr. Reed or of the other officers, excepting that of Sergeant-at-Arms.

The call for the Democratic caucus has not been issued. There are three candidates for the Speakership—Messrs. Richardson and Macmillan of Tennessee and Bailey of Texas.

## New Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Congressman Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati, has been tendered and has accepted the office of First Assistant Secretary of State, now filled by Mr. Rockwell, of Maryland.

## BRITISH COMMENTS.

Newspaper Opinions on King George's Action.

LONDON, March 8.—The Times in an editorial this morning upon the reply of Greece to the powers, considers that she advances no convincing arguments why they should not execute their threats of coercion.

The Daily News thinks that the reply furnishes a reasonable basis for further negotiations. It states that the American Czarina of the Italian fleet, and in command of the combined squadrons, proposed as a first step in the event of a negative reply from Greece, that all the powers should recall their Ministers from Athens. Probably it would be decided to enforce the peaceful blockade applying only to vessels under the Greek flag. These would not be confiscated, but detained until the blockade was raised.

Much hope is expressed of a solution of the difficulty from Lord Salisbury's visit to the Queen and the influence of the royal family and its relations upon King George.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S ACTION.

## In Behalf of Cretan Liberty and European Peace.

LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Commons today Sir William Vernon Harcourt asked the Government for a promise that the British forces would not be used against the Greeks before Parliament was consulted. Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, declined to pledge the Government to the course suggested by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, but said that the Ministers wished Parliament to feel that they were acting with a full sense of the responsibility and in behalf of Cretan liberty and European peace.

Both the Foreign Office and the Ad-

miralty were open all night. Lord Salisbury remained at the office late receiving the French, German and Russian Ambassadors, and later at night important dispatches were forwarded to him at his house in Arlington street. Queen Victoria is taking a direct personal part in watching the policy of Great Britain in this emergency, as she did in the German crisis 14 months ago. She summoned Lord Salisbury to Windsor on Monday for consultation, and it is evident that she may delay her departure for the Riviera, which was fixed for Wednesday.

The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "The kernel of the situation is the fact, incomprehensible to everybody here, that Russia is pursuing Greece with terrible vindictiveness."

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that much anxiety is felt there lest Great Britain should refer to John Churchill, Greece, as yet Austria, Russia and Russia are the only three of the six great powers that have assented to the propositions made by the foreign ministers of the three warring states which apply a severe blockade on the coasts of Greece. The correspondent adds that the vessels of the Greek Navy, which are going to Volo Harbor, are put under strict surveillance.

MRS. BEECHER DEAD. Venerable Widow of Great Pulpit Orator.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 8.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher died at 10:32 o'clock a. m., today, the tenth anniversary of the death of her famous husband. Mrs. Beecher had been sinking steadily since Saturday noon, and during the 24 hours preceding her demise had been unconscious. William Beecher, one of her sons, reached Stamford Saturday evening, and remained until last night, when he left for New York. At the bedside this morning were gathered Mr. Scoville, his wife, the daughter of Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. Scoville's two children and Mrs. Bullard, a niece of Mrs. Beecher.

The funeral arrangements which were made in the church, though simple, include private services at the residence of Rev. Mr. Scoville on Wednesday afternoon. Thursday morning the remains will be taken to Brooklyn, and from 10 a. m. to 12 noon to the Willard in State in Plymouth Church. At 2 p. m. funeral services will be held in Plymouth Church under the direction of the pastor, Rev. Lyman Abbott.

Miss Beecher was born in Sutton, Mass., on August 18, 1812, her father being Dr. Bullard, who was a farmer as well as a physician. There were seven sons and daughters in the family. One brother, Dr. Ebenezer Bullard, died, and she is the wife of Dr. Jones, of New York, survivor.

Miss Bullard became the wife of Henry Ward Beecher on August 3, 1837, just prior to the ordination of the Congregationalist church. The two young pulpits entered one of the most notable figures of his time. Mrs. Beecher was mother of eight children, four of whom, three sons and a daughter, survive her. She contributed largely to the magazine, principally reminiscences of her distinguished husband and discussions in the province of women.

STAR POINTER SOLD.

James F. Murphy, a Chicago M.D., bought a Racing Stallion.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Star Pointer, the famous racing stallion, was sold and resold at W. B. Pease's sale at Madison Square Garden last night. At the first sale the price of Brown Head and Pease's stallion was known down to \$10,000, but \$12,000 higher than the offer on James Hanley of Bronxville, N. Y., who bid \$14,000. The bidding was started at \$10,000 and after a spirited contest between "Big" Painter of Boston and James M. Murphy, the Chicago millionaire, the bay stallion went to the latter for \$15,000. There were about 500 people present at the sale.

BRAM MUST HANG.

Mate of the Barkentine Herbert Fuller to be Executed on June 18th.

BOSTON, Mass., March 9.—The sentence of death has been pronounced upon Thomas Mead Bram, convicted of the murder of Capt. Charles L. Nash, of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, June 1st, between the hours of 1 a. m. and 1 p. m. The trial for the execution by hanging. When asked if he had anything to say, Bram made a short address to the Court, protesting his innocence, and closed with the words: "They will be done."

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES. Rebels Lose Two Hundred Men in Engagement.

NEW YORK, March 6.—A dispatch to the Herald says: "Large groups of rebels appeared between San Mateo and Manila, close to Manila yesterday. They were pursued by Lieutenant Colonel Jiminez, who caused them to lose men, and were driven into the province of Nueva Ecija, but dispersed and returned to the hills.

Papal Delegate for Canada.

OTTAWA, March 8.—The Government has been officially apprised of the appointment of Mgr. Merrylevel, private secretary to Pope Leo XIII., as delegate to Canada. It came in the following message received last Saturday night: "The apostolic delegate, Mgr. Merrylevel, starts soon for Canada. The Pope desires it to be known that in despatching him so closely attached to his person, he gives exceptional assurance of his special personal interest in the religious welfare of Canada."

(Signed) C. RUSSELL.

Transvaal Investigation.

LONDON, March 9.—The inquiry by the Parliamentary Committee into the Transvaal raid was resumed this morning in Westminster Hall. Public interest in the matter has lapsed since the examination of Colonel Cecil Rhodes, ex-Premier of Cape Colony, and the self-confessed manipulator of the Transvaal, is completed. There were only a few persons present today, and the evidence presented today, and the evidence presented was of no particular interest.

Opium Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Among the bills signed by the President before noon yesterday was one extending the tariff act so as to authorize the sale of foreign opium.

Col. Hay in London.

LONDON, March 6.—Col. John Hay is expected to assume his duties at the British Embassy here on April 1st. He has taken the Earl of Clarendon's house, 5 Carlton House terrace, from April 6th. This is next to the residence of Mrs. John W. Mackay.

A man stands no chance of being elected to the mayoralty of a city unless he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. Geo. W. Humphrey is the popular mayor of Swanton, Ohio, and under date of Jan. 17, 1896, he writes as follows: "This is to certify to our appreciation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My family and neighbors have tested it, and we know it is an excellent remedy for coughs and colds—George W. Humphrey." Sold by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## SCHOOL MATTERS.

Discussed by Board in its Regular Session Yesterday.

In the regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners yesterday, there were present Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Deputy Inspector General Scott, Professor Alexander and W. A. Bowen. In the absence of Minister Cooper at the quarantine station, Professor Alexander acted as chairman of the meeting. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The application of Miss Finckler to come to Honolulu to remain one day over the regular Easter vacation, was granted.

The blanks of Mr. Mills, school agent at South Kona, arranged with the special design of keeping tabs on the truant officers, were accepted by the board, and the secretary instructed to notify Mr. Mills to that effect.

A petition from Puuhue, Hawaii, asking for the appointment of a teacher for that place was read. In this the residents offered to furnish a school room. The offer was accepted, and by vote, it was decided that the matter of appointing a teacher and fixing salary for same, be referred to the teachers' Committee.

Mr. Scott reported that Mr. Austin had accepted the appointment to Hanaapepe, Kauai, and that work in the new school would begin on April 1st.

A communication from Superintendent of Public Works Rowell, regarding the completion of the school house at Kahuku, this island, and the acceptance of the same, was read. The board voted that the matter of appointment of a teacher for the new school be left with the Teachers' Committee.

Professor Alexander reported that he had found through investigation that there was a large number of young children of school age in Palama who should be sent to school at once. The board instructed Mr. Scott to look into the matter thoroughly, to find out the opportunities for a school building at that place, and to report as soon as possible. At 4:15 p. m. board adjourned.

STAR POINTER SOLD.

MR. EDITOR:—I recommend this saying of John Wesley.

MR. EDITOR:—I recommend this saying of John Wesley to the Christians of Honolulu:

I need not be guilty of lying to be guilty of Evil Speaking; for, if I tell my neighbor's fault or folly, known or reported, when I am under no necessity of telling it, I am guilty of Evil Speaking.

DIogenes.

Honolulu, March 16, 1897.

ARE IN GOOD HEALTH.

Immigrants at Quarantine Inspected by Dr. Kobayashi.

It has been reported among the Japanese residents during the past few days that the men and women at quarantine were seriously ill and were denied the services of a physician. When the report reached Marshal Brown, he immediately sent for Dr. Kobayashi, the celebrated Japanese physician, and requested him to accompany Deputy Marshal Hitchcock and Official Interpreter Chester A. Doyle to the quarantine station and make a thorough investigation of the

physical condition of the Japanese there and report.

The three gentlemen visited the station together yesterday afternoon, and Dr. Kobayashi personally inspected each immigrant with the result that one was found suffering from beri beri, another with earache and a third with stomachache. The health of the balance of the immigrants was found to be unusually good, and they expressed themselves as being well housed and well fed. This report dispels the rumor of sickness and dissatisfaction.

Marshal Brown has specially engaged Dr. Kobayashi to look after these people, professionally, during the time they are in quarantine.

## U. S. S. MARION HERE

Comes to Relieve the Alert Which Leaves Saturday.

At about noon yesterday the U. S. S. Marion, commander, came into port and anchored in naval row alongside the U. S. S. Alert. The Marion sailed from San Diego, Cal., on February 27th, and was consequently 19 days in coming. The Marion started out under steam, but as soon as she got into the trades she sailed. The tugboat Elea went out and towed her into port. The Marion was here several years ago, and comes this time to relieve the U. S. S. Alert. She is an old boat and has 155 bluejackets and 24 marines, besides the officers. She has 1 8-inch muzzle-loading rifle, 6 9-inch smooth-bore cannon, 1 60-pounder and a number of smaller pieces aboard. Following is a complete list of her officers:

Commander, James G. Greene; Lieutenant commander, E. K. Cogswell; Lieutenants, E. F. Qualtrough, H. M. Dombough, F. W. Kellogg, W. C. Muir, J. M. Ellcock; ensign, C. J. Lang; chief engineer, W. H. Nauman; past assistant paymaster, T. H. Hicks; first Lieutenant, L. H. Moses, U. S. M. C.; surgeon, C. P. Bagg; gunner, R. Sommers; boatswain, S. R. Boland; sail maker, M. Barr; carpenter, B. F. Markham; pay clerk, G. F. Southgate.

## LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Sugar, March 6.—3 3-16c.

Turkish towels are selling in Ehlers' store at a dollar a dozen.

Middle-aged man desires a position as bookkeeper or storekeeper on plantation.

The engagement of Miss Grace Dickey to Mr. Harry Waterhouse has been announced.

Sealed tenders are called for by the Board of Health for furnishing beef cattle to the leper settlement.

President and Mrs. Dole gave an attractive dinner to Miss McGrew and Dr. C. B. Cooper at their Waikiki home last evening.

A new iron safe was sent to C. H. Bishop of Linne by the W. G. Hall yesterday. Business is picking up on the Garden Isle.

During the illness of Mr. Liebenroth, Mr. J. H. Walker will occupy the position of advertising solicitor for the Gazette Company.

For the past 25 years the Hollister Drug Company has tried to please the public. A glance at their busy store will show that they have pleased.

A local in the Advertiser of a recent issue referred to a rumor that the employees of the post office would henceforth be seen with uniforms on their

keyless watches.

The keyless mechanism of watches is one of the most important and useful inventions of modern times. Instead of fumbling in one's pockets to find the key, when found is most always filled with dust, of course, being transferred to the watch—one has to turn a knurled button fitted to the pendant (or ring), thus winding the watch and regulating the hands by the same means.

Our watches are everywhere recognized to be the best in the market, surpassing all others by the precision of their movements as well as by their accuracy and cheapness.

Our factory, since its foundation in 1852, has acquired a world-wide reputation, and obtained the highest awards from all the important Exhibitions. No watch leaves our factory without having been carefully examined and verified, thus being ready for immediate use. Each one is put up in an elegant silk-lined case, and accompanied by a warranty for three years.

The buyer may return any of our watches within six months, should the latter not afford him the most complete satisfaction.

All articles sold are delivered, post free and custom duty paid, to any part of the world, thus without the slightest trouble

## SUPREME COURT.

Decision Handed Down Remanding Japanese Immigrants.

### FREE LABORERS WERE ALIENS

Japan, it found the best precedent in the example of the United States.

Mr. Ballou followed, citing authorities, on the point of an attorney's right to petition for the writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Magoo, also, made a brief argument. Some discussion took place regarding the effect of the discussion of the Court on the status of the proceedings. The Court said it would decide the principles involved, and then apply the principles in detail to the case. The Court then adjourned to 10 o'clock today.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday morning in the case of Taku et al. free laborers. The Court room was crowded at 10 o'clock, when the Court convened, and the interest was intense. The decision dismissed the petition in both cases and remanded the petitioners.

The opinion is prefaced by the incorporation of the petition, signed by S. M. Ballou, to the effect that the petitioners were qualified to enter and locate in Hawaii under the treaty now existing between the Emperor of Japan and the Republic of Hawaii. The petitioners represented that they had bona fide possession of not less than \$50; that upon their arrival they were severally examined by a duly authorized inspector. They further allege that ever since their arrival they had been unjustly restrained and deprived of their several liberties, which they were entitled to enjoy under the existing treaty between Japan and Hawaii; that the Collector General threatens to deport them to Japan. The usual prayer is added.

The opinion is as follows: "The return made by the Collector General of Customs, among other things, alleges that 'it does not appear on the petition that S. M. Ballou had any authority to petition for any of the said petitioners for whom a writ of habeas corpus had been asked.' The traverse to the return, also signed by Mr. Ballou, alleges that 'all access to said petitioners and all communication from them being purposely shut off by respondent, no direct authorization from them was possible, but that S. M. Ballou being retained with W. A. Kinney by friends of the petitioners on shore to bring this suit, has assumed to act in their behalf as aforesaid in accordance with law.'

"It will be seen that the petitioners are the Japanese immigrants in question, and yet they do not sign nor swear to the petition. If the petition is intended to be Mr. Ballou's on behalf of the Japanese who are alleged to be restrained of their liberty, he should have made himself the petitioner. Our statute allows a petition for the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus to be signed by the party for whose relief it was intended or by some person in his behalf." So far as we know the authority of the person to make a petition in behalf of a party alleged to be restrained has never been questioned or demanded to be known. By the common law a mere stranger had no right to come into Court and ask that a party who makes no affidavit and who is not suggested to be so coerced as to be incapable of making one, may be brought upon habeas corpus. But it is enough that the application by whomsoever presented shows probable ground to suspect that the person in whose behalf it is made is suffering an involuntary and wrongful restraint or imprisonment. No legal relation is now held to be necessary between the prisoner and the applicant for the writ. This is the view laid down by Hurd on Habeas Corpus, p. 211.

"The failure to state the fact that the person for whom relief is sought, is under disability through coercion to make or authorize the application, would not be sufficient ground, after the issuance of the writ, upon which to dismiss the writ or remand the party alleged to be wrongfully restrained, yet it is desirable to put this allegation in the petition. The writ having issued, the presumption is that the Justice was satisfied that either the application was authorized, or that there was reasonable ground to suspect that the persons in whose behalf the application was made were suffering involuntary and wrongful restraint."

The return of the Collector General of Customs then follows. This return shows that the petitioners were natives of Japan and aliens; that upon their arrival in Honolulu they were removed to the quarantine station and there subjected to an examination by the Deputy Collector General of Customs to ascertain their qualifications for entering this country. It was decided that all the petitioners were not entitled to land, because they were

"not entitled to land, because they were

## SECOND CHAPTER

Japanese Meet and Discuss Court's Action.

## WILL APPEAL TO JAPAN

Meeting Was Orderly in Every Particular.

Another Investigation Being Made  
Consul General Shimamura  
Makes Demand.

The result of the deliberations of the justices of the Supreme Court yesterday remanding the Japanese back to the Collector General was not a surprise to those who were familiar with the case and the determination with which the officials were working.

The report of the justices flew over the city like wild fire and the people wondered what was coming next. By an understanding between Ministers Cooper and Shimamura those gentlemen accompanied by their secretaries, Marshal Brown and Interpreter C. A. Doyle and a representative of the Advertiser were taken to quarantine in the Foreign Office boat. On arrival the party was met by the police guards.

Minister Cooper began an investigation into the individual cases of the men and women at the station. Among the lot he found thirty who were here under contracts for service with Theo. H. Davies & Co. Another case was that of a man and wife who had lived here for two years and then returned to Japan. Minister Cooper believed they were eligible after learning that they were to go back to Paahau planation.

The Minister conducted his investigation privately in the fumigating house and as he did not complete it before dark he left with the understanding that it would be renewed to-day. At 3 p.m., Consul General Shimamura, through his attorney, A. S. Humphries, made a demand upon the minister for an investigation on his part to begin as soon as Minister Cooper had finished. Whether this request will be granted or not will be known this morning as Minister Cooper has the matter under consideration.

In speaking of the release of thirty Japanese from quarantine yesterday afternoon, Mr. Kinney said: "The Kobe Immigration Company had an approved contract for that number of laborers and they were given permission to select them from those at the station. The release had nothing to do with the case tried in court. I know nothing further of the case and my connection with it ended in the court except that I will defend Messrs. Gallagher and Shimizu in the Police Court. As to what may be done after this I do not know. The Supreme Court has rendered a decision and that is the court of last resort."

While the officials were at quarantine station, the Japanese were not idle. Word was sent to clubs and clans throughout the city announcing a mass meeting to be held at the hall over Luce's auction rooms at Fort and Queen.

Long before the hour hundreds of little brown men flocked to the building and crowded it from maku to maku walls. A sprinkling of white citizens were present and found places where they could. Interpreter Doyle fixed himself comfortably in a window so as to be easy of exit and a reporter for the Advertiser sat with him for the same purpose.

To get this point of vantage they had to walk on the narrow projection above the windows of the first floor, holding on the similar projection above where they walked. The feeling of the Japanese was in rather a high tension and great interest was paid to the various speakers. One young man in addressing the audience said:

"This is the first time we have been treated with the ignominy that characterizes treatment today. I am perfectly willing to give up my life for those people over in the quarantine station and if it is necessary, I am ready at any moment. (A drink of water was then taken and the harangue continued). When a man comes here he comes under the treaty and with the same rights as every one else. We have brought the country to what it is, we own it and we have a right here. If we commit an offense in our own country we get justice but here we are left to the decision of the collector of the port. These people here say they are going to send the Japanese at the station back to Japan. Are we going to let them go or not? We must stick to one another and help one another out in this grave matter and we will. (Great applause)."

Mr. Shiozawa followed: "I am not much of a speaker, and I apologize for my defects. Last time we had a meeting I apologized to you because the matter was in the hands of the Court and we could not well say anything. I thought at that time that we would not be decided against, but we have been, and now is our time to act. We are here to decide what we will do. (Then followed a history of the arrival of the Shinsbu-Maru and subsequent events.) A lot of us went out to see our friends abroad, but we were not allowed even to go alongside the steamer. We couldn't even stand on the wharf. I had been promised from day to day that after the regular and added quarantine for the disease of German measles, the Japanese would be let out. Then it was hatched up that they must have \$50. Because they told the truth and said that they got the money from their fathers, they were rejected. The steamer's captain applied for clearance papers and was promised that they would be forthcoming after the investigation. Then we were told all the Japanese had to get out of the country. I was denied all

communication whatsoever with the Japanese at the station.

K. Furuya, who acted as secretary, made a few remarks, in which he said: "I have made an effort to ascertain the cause of the trouble. Civilization tends to bring great good to a great number, but with this civilization comes the struggle for existence. In Hawaii, Japan is being discriminated against. First, by increasing the duty on sake to a point that it is practically prohibitory, and now the Government desires to exclude us from the shores of Hawaii. The white races in the world are arrayed against the yellow races. Take the United States as an example: When railroads were to be built, China was importuned to send her subjects to California to help out the promoters. But when the interests of the Chinese conflicted with the whites an exclusion act was passed. When the planters of Hawaii wanted laborers in 1886 the Labor Convention was effectively negotiated, and our people came here. Now our colony has grown and our interests conflict with those of white residents. This action of the Government is a step toward exclusion."

Mr. Watanabe, of the Hiroshima Immigration Company, suggested that the only course left for the Japanese in Hawaii was to appeal to the home Government. The laws of this country must be obeyed, and as justice could not be secured here the Government of Japan would protect its subjects.

Mr. Takezawa addressed the audience and cautioned those present against acts of violence. He said he had a deep interest in the matter, as deep as any one, but quiet must reign among Japanese citizens. He would present a resolution, which he hoped would be adopted. As the speaker read, he reviewed each clause separately, and explained it to the people present. Following is the interpretation:

"Whereas, We cannot find right reason for the action of the Government of Hawaii in refusing to permit the immigrants from the Shinsbu-Maru to land here, and

"Whereas, According to the decision of the Supreme Court, the Japanese citizens of Hawaii are denied the protection of the law in their individual rights, and

"Whereas, This action of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii is in contravention of the 'most favored nation clause' in its treaty with Japan, and

"Whereas, We consider that this action establishes a precedent for all future cases; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Japanese residents in Honolulu communicate through their Consul with the Government of Japan, stating the facts of the case and abide by the decision of the officials in Tokio."

The resolution was adopted by the audience, and the following committee appointed to prepare it for transmission to Japan:

K. Kawasaki, U. Kobayashi, K. Ueda, S. Takekura, S. Kojima, K. Iwakami, K. Furuya, Dr. I. Mori, M. Chiba, C. Shiozawa, A. Iwamoto, K. Watanabe, H. Mizuno, T. Masuda, B. Shimizu, S. Ozaki, H. Takezawa and G. Sato.

The committee will meet this afternoon and perfect the resolution. The following persons addressed the audience:

K. Watanabe, Tainaka, C. Shiozawa, Susumago, Akazawa, Umura, Furuya, Takahashi, editor of Hawaii Shimpou.

## DECISIONS HANDED DOWN.

Two Important Decisions From the Higher Court.

The full Bench of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday in the case of William C. Weedon vs. Elizabeth B. Waterhouse, executrix of the will of J. T. Waterhouse, deceased, overruling the exception to the order of the Circuit Court, First Circuit, sustaining the demurser and ordering judgment for defendant.

The case, reviewed, is this: J. T. Waterhouse entered into a contract on June 4, 1895, with William C. Weedon to pay him a salary of \$200 a month and a bonus of \$300 at the end of each year for three years. They both agreed that if a change was brought about in the business, provisions should be made for the protection of plaintiff's interests. Mr. Weedon accepted the conditions and served under it until the death of Mr. Waterhouse, on March 2, 1896, and served the defendant executrix of the will until July 1, 1896. Mrs. Waterhouse then sold the business and disclaimed all responsibility under the arrangement made by her husband.

The plaintiff entered a complaint for the recovery of the balance due him, as he claimed, from the selling of the business until the expiration of the three years' agreement. The defendant demurred to the complaint on the ground that the declaration did not show sufficient cause for action; that the declaration showed no breach of the agreement; that the declaration was ambiguous. The demurser was, by consent of the plaintiff, reserving his right to make exceptions sustained, and judgment was rendered for the defendant and bill of exceptions filed and allowed.

The full Bench of the Supreme Court ruled that the contract terminated at the death of the employer; that during his lifetime there was no breach of contract, and that the obligation in the contract does not survive to the representative of the deceased employer. The "changes in the business" meant to be brought about during the lifetime of the employer, therefore there was no breach of contract. The Court therefore handed down its opinion.

In the case of A. Feek vs. Oahu Railway and Land Company, Judge Perry of the Circuit Court, handed down a decision on the demurser. Feek claimed that the \$7,000, promised him by the defendant on certain conditions, had not been paid, although time had elapsed for carrying out those conditions. One of the conditions was that the line should be extended beyond Waianae. The defendant had, it was claimed, refused to comply with those conditions.

The demurser states that the promise of payment was made on the contingency, and the occurrence of the contingency was not stated.

The contention of the plaintiff was that this contingent agreement must be held as an absolute contract to extend the road. Counsel for the plaintiff cited cases to support their position.

The Court decided that to hold that the defendant had covenanted to extend his line would be adding to an agreement a provision not intended. The Court therefore sustained the demurser.

Among the botanical specimens collected by the Cornell scientific party in Greeneland were some full grown forest trees less than three inches in height.

and taxes as may be exacted from the citizens or subjects of other nations doing business or residing within the territories of each of the high contracting parties.

Article III. Each of the high contracting parties shall have the right to appoint, if it shall seem good to them, a Diplomatic Agent, who shall reside at the seat of the Government of the respective countries, and Consuls and Consular Agents, who shall reside in the ports or places within the territories of the other where trade with other nations is permitted. The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of each of the high contracting parties shall exercise all the authority and jurisdiction, and shall enjoy within the territories of the other all the rights and privileges, exemptions and immunities which now appertain or may hereafter appertain to Agents of the same rank of the most favored nations.

Article IV. It is hereby stipulated that the Hawaiian Government and its subjects, upon like terms and conditions, will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities and advantages that may have been or may hereafter be granted by His Majesty the Tenno of Japan, to the Government, citizens or subjects of any other nation.

Article V. The Japanese Government will place no restrictions whatever upon the employment by Hawaiian subjects of Japanese in any lawful capacity.

Article VI. It is hereby agreed that such revision of this Treaty, on giving six months previous notice to either of the high contracting parties, may be made by mutual agreement, as experience shall prove necessary.

Article VII. The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and by His Imperial Majesty the Tenno, and the ratifications exchanged at Yedo, the same day as the date of this Treaty, and shall go into effect immediately after the date of such exchange of ratifications.

In token whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty.

Done at the City of Yedo, this 19th day of August, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, corresponding in Japanese date to the fourth day of the 7th month of the 14th year of Meiji.

(Signed)

C. E. DE LONG. [Seal.]

SAWA USANNE KIO-

WARA NOLUYOSHE. [Seal.]

TERACHIMA JUSSEE

FUGIWARA MUNE-

MORI. [Seal.]

Now, all persons are hereby notified that the said Treaty is a part of the Law of this Kingdom, and is to be regarded as such.

[L. S. / CHAS. C. HARRIS,

Minister for Foreign Affairs,

Foreign Office, September 27th, 1871.

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For Red, Rough Hands

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Painful Finger Ends,

For Irritations of the Scalp

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Hair it is wonderful.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps, both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newmey & Sons, 1, King Edward-st; London, E. G. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Procurators, Boston, U. S. A.

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## STILL GOING ON

Immigrants Being Questioned by Minister Cooper.

### CONSUL SHIMAMURA ON SCENE

New Girl Baby Appears at the Station.

Japanese Representative May Investigate as He Wishes—No Ban Put on His Work.

The investigation into the individual cases of the Japanese was continued personally by Minister Cooper and Collector General Castle yesterday. Chester A. Doyle officiated as interpreter. Mr. Igarashi, Japanese inspector was also present at the request of Minister Cooper. B. L. Marx, Stenograph took down the testimony.

Consul General Shimamura and his secretary were present during the morning session but in the afternoon they withdrew and, together with the representatives of several immigration companies, investigated on his own account. This was agreeable to Minister Cooper who informed the Consul that he was liberty to investigate privately or publicly and in any manner he wished. This is a refutation of a statement published that Mr. Shimamura declined to investigate on the terms imposed by Minister Cooper.

When Minister Cooper, Collector General Castle and party left in the afternoon, Consul Shimamura was still questioning the Japanese. The investigation on the part of the Government is conducted in a careful manner and slowly; not more than thirty were examined during the day. At the present rate it is not thought that the investigation can be finished before Sunday.

About 11 o'clock yesterday while one of the immigrants was being questioned, Officer Toma entered the room and announced that there was one more Japanese at the station than the tally sheet called for. Dr. Kobayashi, who was present immediately left the room and visited the quarters. It was a brand new girl baby born a few minutes before. The mother and child were removed at once to the hospital and attended by the physician. As the parents are Japanese and the child was born on what is, to a degree, Hawaiian soil and yet under the immigration laws it is no sell at all, and she was born under the quarantine flag. Chester Doyle is in a quandary to know what nationality the little tot may belong to. Mother and babe are doing well regardless of these difficulties.

At 9:30 this morning, Minister Cooper and his party will begin their day's work at the station and will remain through the day.

There was considerable talk on the streets regarding the outcome of the investigation. One gentleman, who claimed to have a straight tip, offered to wager \$100, even money, that not one of the Japanese now in quarantine would be forced to go back. The opinion generally expressed was to this same effect; not because the Japanese would resist any attempt to deport them, but because the Government is inclined to act in a manner which practically reverses the decision of the Court.

What foundation there is for the rumor cannot be found; it is doubtful if there is any, and conservative men are inclined to take the rumor as chaff. Two staunch supporters of the Government were talking over the situation yesterday afternoon. Said one of them:

"These almost daily investigations into the status of the immigrants is becoming painful, and shows weakness on the part of the Government. If the men are here illegally (and the Supreme Court decides that they are, by remanding them over to the Collector General), then they should be sent back. I am not in favor of excluding from Hawaii any one who has a legal right to come here, but I believe the Government should take prompt and decisive steps to keep our 500 Japanese who are brought here without possessing the right. The public does not consider that these people are entitled to the privilege because they have not complied with the law. If the Government will use its prerogative in this instance, and return the rejected men, it will retain its friends."

"And," said the other, "if the decision of the Supreme Court, which gives the Government the right to act, is reversed by the Government itself, I would be in favor of having the entire National Guard act. Not to act at this time would show that the Government has no respect for itself or the wishes of the people who support it."

This shows the thoughts of a number of the citizens. Men of a certain political faith say the Japanese are being badly treated, and they should be allowed to land, but it is a strange fact that these same men are the ones who are damning the old Government and the planters for bringing to the Islands a class of citizens who, by low wages, have thrown Hawaiians and men of almost every other nationality out of employment.

"If the Japanese are more desirable citizens and stronger supporters of the Government than other classes in the Islands, let them stay. Hawaiians have been thrown out of employment by them, and the Portuguese," said another anti-Japanese citizen, "stonemasons have felt their influence. The Japanese are a fine thing for the master stonemasons, who use them because they will work for 75 cents a day, but where does the white man get off?"

### EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

One of Steamer Waialeale's Boats Capsized at Kilauea.

By the James Makée yesterday morning came the news of what might have been a very disastrous accident at Kilauea early Tuesday morning in which Captain Parker, Purser Henry Crane and five of the native boat boys of the steamer Waialeale, were concerned. Captain Tullett of the James Makée tells the following story of the incident:

The steamer Waialeale was at Kilauea on Tuesday morning. The winds was blowing hard and the sea was very rough. At about 5:30 o'clock, Captain Parker, Purser Crane and five boat boys put off for shore in a boat laden with freight for Kilauea. Upon drawing close to the landing, an immense wave came along and spread over the top of the boat like a great arch. The boat boys jumped for their lives but Parker and Crane were caught. The boat was dashed away upon the rocks and smashed to pieces while the two men were battling with the waves. The natives had already reached shore. Crane cannot swim well and Parker went to his assistance, aiding him to the rocks. He, himself, was swept out again and it was quite a while before he was able to get ashore.

In the meantime First Officer Mitchell was becoming very uneasy as the Captain's boat had failed to return after ample time. Putting some freight into the other boat he was about to lower it to go ashore when he saw something floating close by the steamer's side. This proved to be one of the mail bags taken in the first boat. Mitchell thought better of going and waited until it was light enough to see. Then he spied Captain Parker, Purser Crane and the boat boys on the bluff near the landing. Parker cried out for Mitchell to take the steamer to Kalihwai, a place about three miles distant from Kilauea. Here the men were taken aboard ship, and the Waialeale put back to Kilauea.

On Wednesday morning Captain Parker took the remaining boat and tried again to make shore but he struck the same luck. Before he knew it his boat was swamped and he soon had things righted again. In this last accident a box, supposed to contain a lot of dental instruments belonging to Dr. George Huddy, was lost.

"Crane was hurt but not badly. He may consider himself lucky that nothing worse than a badly scratched leg fell to his lot. None of the other men were hurt."

I desire to attest to the merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as one of the most valuable and efficient preparations on the market. It broke an exceedingly dangerous cough for me in 24 hours, and in gratitude therefor, I desire to inform you that I will never be without it and you should feel proud of the high esteem in which your remedies are held by people in general. It is the one remedy among ten thousand. Success to it.—O. R. Downey, Editor Democrat, Albion, Ind. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

### ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, March 16. Am bktne Klikitat, Cutler, from Port Townsend.

Wednesday, March 17. S. S. Mount Lebanon, McLean, from Portland.

Am bk Highland Light, Lewis, from Namahoe, B. C.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Lahaina.

Thursday, March 18. U. S. S. Marion, Greene, from San Diego.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai.

Stmr Noeau, Pederson, from Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr Kilauea Hou, Bennett, from Maui.

Stmr James Makée, Tullett, from Kauai.

C. A. S. S. Miowera, Hay from Vancouver and Victoria.

### DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, March 16. Am bktne S. N. Castle, Hubbard, for San Francisco, with load of sugar.

Am schr Transit, Jorgenson, for San Francisco, with load of sugar.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Stmr Lehus, Nye, for Ookala, Honomu, Hakalau and Pohakumana.

Stmr Helene, Fitzgerald, for Paauhu.

Stmr Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Stmr Kilauea Hou, Bennett, for Olowalu.

Wednesday, March 17. Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Likele, Nye, for Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

C. A. S. S. Miowera, Hay, for the Colonies.

S. S. Mount Lebanon, McLean, for Japan.

### PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Portland, per S. S. Mount Lebanon, March 17.—Mr. Adams and two in transit.

From Kapaia, per stmr James Makée, Mar. 18.—T. Wolff and 5 on deck.

From Vancouver and Victoria, per C. A. S. S. Miowera, Mar. 18.—Mr. and

### RAINFALL FOR FEBRUARY, 1897.

From Reports to Weather Bureau.

STATIONS. ELEV. FT. RAIN (IN.)

HAWAII—

Waialae..... 50 11.20

Hilo (town)..... 100 11.55

Kaumana..... 1250 17.56

Ponahawai..... 1100 17.01

Pepeeokeo..... 100 9.28

Honomu..... 300 10.16

Honolulu..... 950 16.17

Hakalau..... 200 .....

Honohina..... .....

Laupahoehoe..... 10 6.68

Laupahoehoe..... 900 11.34

Ookala..... 400 8.61

Kukahua..... 250 6.02

Paauilo..... 750 5.27

Pauhau..... 300 4.38

Paauhau..... 1200 3.41

Honokaa..... 470 4.36

Kukuhaele..... 700 2.59

Niulii..... 200 2.51

Kohala, Ostrom..... 350 3.68

Kohala..... 316 .....

Kohala Mill..... 308 .....

Waimea..... 2720 0.75

Awin Ranch..... 1100 3.49

Kaiulua..... 950 1.76

Lanaihau..... 1540 .....

Kealaekukua..... 1580 2.07

Kalabiki..... 800 1.79

Kalabiki..... 1200 2.53

Naalehu..... 650 1.06

Naalehu..... 1250 0.95

Honouapo..... 15 .....

Hilesa..... 310 0.20

Pahala..... 1100 0.40

Olaa (Mason)..... 1650 16.41

Pohakulua..... 2600 16.27

Walakahu..... 750 9.08

Kapoho..... 50 .....

Pohokiki..... 10 2.53

Kamaili..... 650 6.71

MAUI—

Kahului..... 10 0.06

Kaanapali..... 15 0.81

Lahaina..... 30 0.13

Olowain..... 15 0.00

Hans Plantation..... 200 1.81

Hana..... 1800 3.80

Hainoa Plantation..... 180 1.14

Pia..... 1400 3.36

Haleakala Ranch..... 2000 0.74

Kula..... 4000 0.00

MOLOKAI—

Mapulehu..... 70 1.69

LANAI—

Koele..... 1600 .....

OAHU—

Makiki Reservoir..... 150 .....

W Bureau(Green st)..... 20 1.91

Honolulu(City)..... 20 .....

Kulaokahua..... 50 0.89

King St. (Kewalo)..... 15 0.93

Kapiolani Park..... 10 0.17

Manoa..... 50 3.10

Insane Asylum..... 30 .....

Nuanuu (School st.)..... 50 2.54

Niu..... 30 .....

Nuanuu (Wyllie st.)..... 250 405

Nuanuu (H'way H)..... 730 .....

Nuanuu, Luakaha..... 550 .....

Maunawili..... 300 1.75

Kaneohe..... 100 .....

Ahuimanu..... 350 2.95

Waimanalo..... 25 0.61

Kahuku..... 25 1.30

Waiamea..... 15 .....

Waialae..... 1700 2.28

Ewa Plantation..... 60 0.15